

New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is understood that the Attorney-General has recently furnished an opinion to the effect that the President has not the power to appoint a commissioner to decide claims for the large amount of cotton captured at Savannah, Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, &c., but that applicants must seek relief in the mode prescribed by the law in regard to captured and abandoned property, and also that all property turned over by the military authorities to the treasury agents must be regarded and treated in the same manner.

The bonded warehouse of J. Howitt, esq., at Jamestown, on the Sangamon River, Ill., was struck by lightning during the rain storm on Saturday evening last and entirely destroyed with its contents, consisting of about 2,000 barrels of whiskey. The loss, it is thought, will amount to \$300,000. The building was not insured, and the stock but partially.

The following is the number of troops furnished to carry on the war by several different States: Maine, 66,660; Vermont, 34,440; Connecticut, 34,440; Rhode Island, 34,440; West Virginia, 29,012; Massachusetts, 153,760; New Hampshire, 33,333; Kansas, 21,248; Pennsylvania, 100,000; and Iowa, 73,333.

The Richmond Whig was taken possession of on Tuesday by the military authorities, and its publication suspended on account of an article by the new editor, Mr. Ridgway, in which he denounced the Constitution as a "mean, brutal and cowardly."

The Superintendent of Freedmen at Shreveport, La., has given notice to the planters that they will not be allowed to drive their aged, helpless and infirm slaves from their plantations, as is being practiced by those who desire to get rid of them.

The Connecticut Legislature has just passed a bill compelling railroads in that State not to abolish the commutation system, nor to increase the rate of commutation fares in a greater ratio than they increased way fares as they existed July 1.

A strike has occurred among the miners and railroad laborers in the Lake Superior region. Railroads have been taken possession of and only passenger trains allowed to run. One company has already succeeded to their demands.

Major-General Sherman was publicly received at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. In the course of an address he honored Gen. Cox, and, for himself, declined in advance all gubernatorial Presidential honors.

The bodies of the executed assassins are still withheld from their friends, in order to allow time for passion to subside and prevent the intended imposing funerals, which, it was apprehended, might provoke violence.

A young girl named Alice Burns was brutally outraged at Weston, Mass., on Wednesday, while attending a picnic, by three young ruffians, who have been arrested. The girl lies in a critical condition.

Gen. Grant's "log-house," occupied by him at City Point, reached Fort Monroe on Tuesday, en route to Philadelphia, where it is to be placed in a prominent position in one of the city parks.

The treasurer of the State of Tennessee, reported recently from ex-Governor Harris, has been converted by Parson Brownlow into a Seventh-day Adventist.

Bennett C. Burley, the Lake Erie pirate, was taken from Detroit to Fort Clinton, Ohio, on Monday, on board the steamer Philo Parsons. His trial takes place this week at that place.

The military guard still remains at Ford's Theatre, and no indications are given of its reopening. Mr. Ford has had an interview with Mr. Stanton about the matter.

A dispatch from Quebec asserts that Lord Metch has received important dispatches which will necessitate the immediate convening of the Canadian Parliament.

Rich and extensive silver mines have been discovered 50 miles west of Denver, at the foot of the Snowy Range. Great excitement exists in consequence.

The Catholic priests who attended Mrs. Surritt have made affidavits respecting the restrictions from the War Department, which will be published soon.

Gen. Dix is settling up his affairs as commanding the Department of the East, when it is understood that he will return to civil life.

The London, and Hampshire, and Washington and Alexandria railroads are about to be turned over to their owners by the Government.

Chief-Justice Chase will attend the Commencement exercises of Dartmouth College on the 18th, 19th and 20th of this month.

Rolling stock of all kinds and engines will soon be sold by Government to the amount of \$5,000,000. The President yesterday granted 125 pardons—75 of which were to Virginians.

It is reported that Col. Wooley, the Baltimore Provost-Marshal, has left for Richmond, on a mission of importance.

Seven-Thirties were sold yesterday to the amount of \$4,103,100.

D. P. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents, resigned yesterday.

Gold opened yesterday at 142, sold up to 142½, and was in active borrowing demand throughout the day. The closing rate was 142½, and the extremes of the day 144½ and 142½. Gold-bearing Government stocks are strong. Border State stocks steady. Railways are very dull, but steady. At the Public Bond sales were steady at the close of the day the market was strong. Money is offered freely to loan at 15 per cent, and the moderate amount need upon the Stock Exchange is borrowed with great facility. Commercial paper stands at 60 per cent.

Our readers are referred to the third, sixth and seventh pages of this issue for a variety of interesting miscellaneous matter.

OUR STREETS.

The cleaning of our Streets, for a term of ten years, has just been awarded to a firm of three partners, with whom a contract has been made, under an act of our late Legislature authorizing the Mayor, Controller, City Inspector, Corporation Counsel, and Recorder (all Democrats), to make such a contract as they should deem best for the City. We disapproved of the award made of that contract, and said so at the time very plainly. Still, our dissent did not change the fact. The officials to whom the awarding of this contract was intrusted are the highest in our City: all but one of them hold their places by direct popular suffrage; all of them have received the emphatic indorsement of their party, here largely the majority. If they are not to be trusted in the premises, who can be?

Yet, a powerful combination has been formed to prevent by force and violence their performance of the work they have undertaken, and then to make that non-performance an excuse for taking away their contract—not to give place to another more favorable to the City, but to return to the old, wasteful, inefficient no-system, under which we were taxed \$800,000 for the miserable Street Cleaning of last year, and would very soon have been paying at least \$1,000,000, while the contractors must do it better for less than \$500,000. This will never do, and all good citizens must combine to resist it.

If any one thinks the Street Contract invalid, the Courts are open to him for an effort to break it. But a combination of half-work, over-paid sweepers and cartmen to arrest Street-Cleaning by violence and terrorism cannot be tolerated. The work must go on, and under the contract till the Courts or the Legislature shall annul or supersede it. Whoever tries to stop it otherwise conspires to expose our City to one or more of the many epidemic diseases now approaching us, with our sickly season just coming on. The streets must be cleaned; the law says it shall be done by the contractors. If the old hands will not work for them, very well; but then they must stand aside for others. By them or without them, the work must go promptly, vigorously on.

WHAT IS THE STAKE?

There are in the fifteen slave States of the Union, nearly twelve millions of people, of whom fully half were misled or terrified into a more or less hearty participation in the slaveholders' Rebellion. About one-third of the whole number are colored; of this third, not a dozen persons in all are, or have been heartily disloyal. Add these to the white loyalists, and you have a decided loyal majority in those fifteen States—a majority which regards Federal power as their liberator, not their conqueror, and devoutly bless God for the triumph of the National arms.

On the other side stands an active, intelligent, powerful minority of four to five millions, who accept the Federal Government as their conqueror and master, and mean (we are assured and do not doubt) to return honestly to their allegiance and abide in it. But they do not seek to disguise their regret that the contest terminated as it did—that Jefferson Davis is not still their Chief Magistrate, instead of Andrew Johnson. They accept the Union as the Poles accept the rule of Alexander II.—as the Hungarians accept that of Franz Joseph—and hope to find submission to it less bitter ten years hence than it now is.

The former party must regard our National Debt as summing up the cost of their and our deliverance; the latter esteem it the price of their subjugation. And they must, within limits, vote to tax and pay accordingly.

It is proposed so to reconstitute the Southern States that the minority of their people who submit to the Union as a dire alternative shall have all power there, and the hearty loyal Union majority shall have no power at all. Their colored people being disfranchised, their Union majority becomes practically an impotent minority, and nearly or quite all their Members of Congress will be men who danced with joy over the news from Bull Run, and mourned the capture of Fort Donelson, New Orleans and Vicksburg.

Was there ever before such madness masquerading as statesmanship? Can it be that those who are resolved that the National Debt shall be paid to the last farthing prefer that the power to levy, modify, reduce and repeal taxes shall in fifteen States be monopolized by those who regard that Debt as the monument of their high-wrought expectations, their blasted hopes of independence? Shall the South be made to seem a captive chained to the triumphal car of the Union, when we know that a majority of her people—a dumb, gagged, stifled majority—esteem that Debt the cost of their ransom from bondage, and honor it for the good achieved by help of the money raised by our successive and colossal loans? Why should the voice of the South be thus falsified? Can the Nation surely afford it?

The Evening Post discredits, not Secretary McCulloch, but itself, by parading the Thirty Millions subscribed to the National Loan on the 13th of May as a sample of what might have been obtained every day if the terms on which the Loan is issued had not been changed. That \$30,000,000, with the \$90,000,000 of the week thus closed, would not have been had but for an impression that the terms would be changed—that no more bonds paying an interest of 7.30 even after a resumption of Specie Payment would be issued. There are no \$30,000,000 to be had every day—no ability in the country to furnish that amount. Gov. Chase, and Mr. McCulloch since, had to study constantly how to issue the current Loan so as not to depreciate those already issued. Had either of them, but especially the former, under the guidance of *The Post*, offered higher and higher rates of interest to tempt popular cupidity whenever their loans were not taken so fast as they needed them, the Finances would have broken down long since, and the war must have stopped. Lenders seeing the earlier loans drawing lower interest and selling at lower rates, appreciating as they were of later and

later issues, would have said, "I won't take any more on the market, but when the rate offered will be 12, or perhaps one more, and be urged to subscribe at 15." Our masters of Finance have studied the subject carefully, and have ample reasons for their course.

BARNUM.

The destruction of no public building in this city could have caused so much excitement and so much regret as that of Barnum's Museum. The collection of curiosities was very large, and though many of them may not have had much intrinsic or memorial value, a considerable portion was certainly of great worth for any Museum. But aside from this, pleasant memories clustered about the place, which for so many years has been the chief resort for amusement to the common people who cannot often afford to treat themselves to a night at the more expensive theaters, while to the children of the city Barnum's has been a fountain of delight, ever offering new attractions as captivations and as implicitly believed in as the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Theater, Menagerie and Museum, it amused, instructed and astonished. If its thousands and tens of thousands of annual visitors were bewildered some times with a Woolly Horse, a What is It? or a Menmaid, they found repose and certainty in a Giraffe, a Whale or a Rhinoceros. If war-eagles of pirates and murderers made them shudder lest those dreadful figures should start out of their glass cases and repeat their horrid deeds, they were reassured by the presence of the mildest and most amiable of giants, and the fattest of mortal women, whose dead weight alone could crush all the wax figures into their original cases. It was a source of unfeeling interest to all country visitors, and New-York to many of them was only the place that held Barnum's Museum. It was the first thing—often the only thing—they visited when they came among us, and nothing that could have been contrived, out of our present resources, could have offered so many attractions unless some more ingenious showman had undertaken to rival Barnum's collection of waxen criminals by putting in a cage the live Boards of the Common Council. We mourn its loss, but not as without consolation. Barnum's Museum is gone, but Barnum himself, happily, did not share the fate of his rattlesnakes and his, at last, most unhappy Family. There are fishes in the seas and beasts in the forests; birds still fly in the air and strange creatures still roam in the deserts; giants and pigmies still wander up and down the earth; the oldest man, the fattest woman and smallest baby are still living, and Barnum will find them. Or even if none of these things or creatures existed, we could trust to Barnum to make them out of hand. The Museum, then, is only a temporary loss, and much as we sympathize with the proprietor, the public may trust to his well-known ability and energy to soon renew a place of amusement which was a source of so much innocent pleasure, and had in it so many elements of solid excellence.

In one respect this fire, we trust, will be a lesson which it will be well if we learn at no greater cost. It was unusually destructive for one occurring in broad daylight. Why? The Fire Department worked with great zeal and determination, and did all men could do to stay the progress of the flames, but their efforts were paralyzed for the want of water. Months ago we predicted that some such calamity as this might befall us in the lower part of the city at any time from this cause. It is easy to conceive of circumstances—a stormy night—cold weather—a high wind—under which such a conflagration, in such a place, might have spread to a disastrous extent. The simple truth is, the lower part of the city is not supplied with water, and until we have larger mains for its sole use, we are exposed to fires which no exertions can prevent from spreading. It will be well if we accept this warning and provide a remedy before some more appalling disaster shall teach us that firemen and fire-engines are helpless without water.

THE REMOVAL OF SEWAGE.
The things longest and most obstinately overlooked are those that lie directly under our feet. The vast difference, in conditions of life, between the scattered houses of the country and the compact ones of the city exists in such simple things, that it has always been unappreciated. Air almost inevitably supplies itself without thought for it; light, water, and the removal of excrement (which in the country Nature herself takes care of, and immediately utilizes), are attended to adequately only after long suffering. The completion of water-works marks an era to any city, but it comes late to all. Even in so old a metropolis as London, "for years together men fought against the proposal of purifying the Thames. It was argued that a river was the natural sewer of a town, and that no substitute could be an improvement upon it;" and it was reserved for the present decade to explode this notion and create a special Metropolitan Board for the purpose of draining the city and purifying the river. Their work, six months of it being then finished, was formally inaugurated in public service by the Prince of Wales himself on the 4th of April last. The money and the engineering skill expended are alike wonderful. We have already explained that the new plan is the "intercepting" one, by which all existing sewers discharge their contents into three enormous sewers on the north side of the river and two on the south, all of which are parallel with the Thames and empty at a point 14 miles below London Bridge. There are now 1,300 miles of sewers in the city, and 82 miles of main intercepting sewers; 318,000,000 bricks, and 880,000 cubic yards of concrete have been consumed; and 3,500,000 cubic yards of earth have been excavated in the execution of these main drainage works. The total present sewage amounts to 10,000,000 cubic feet per day; but allowing for the rain-fall and the possible increase, provision is made for 63,000,000

cubic feet, which is equivalent to a lake of 432 acres and three feet deep. The High Level sewer drains an area of ten square miles, and is seven miles long; it is circular, varying in size from nine to twelve feet in diameter, and was carried under five or six canals and railways. The Northern Middle Level sewer drains an area of about 28 miles, and is "raised high above the level of the surrounding country like a railway embankment, which it perfectly resembles, having rails along the top for the contractor's steam engines and trucks, and is carried by aqueducts over streams, railways, streets, and roads." The Low Level sewer is 10 miles in length, of varying size. The Southern Outfall sewer, nearly 12 feet in diameter, was for a whole mile taken under the town of Woolwich at a depth varying from 50 to 80 feet below the surface. On the north, the three sewers converge at Abbey Mills, near Stratford, and their contents are there thrown, by means of a "lift," into what is called the Northern Outfall sewer, and conducted through that channel into the reservoir at the opening of Barking Creek. On the south side of the Thames, the two intercepting sewers converge in like manner at a point on Deptford Creek, are then merged in an outfall of their own, and so discharge their contents into the southern reservoir at Crossness. From the Abbey Mills on the north side, which have a nominal engine-power of 1,140 horses, for the purpose of lifting 15,000 cubic feet of sewage per minute to a height of 36 feet, "the sewage is lifted into the Barking reservoir, where it is in a great measure disinfected, and where it is retained till high water, and then discharged into the center of the river. The Barking reservoir is 16½ feet average depth, and is divided by partition-walls into four compartments, covering altogether an area of 412,384 superficial feet, or about 9½ acres. The external and partition-walls are of brick-work, and the entire area is covered by arches supported upon brick piers, the floor being paved throughout with stone. The reservoir is almost entirely above the general surface of the ground, and is covered by an embankment of earth rising about two feet over the crown of the arches. The ground on which it is built being unfit to sustain the massive structure, the foundation of the piers and walls had to be carried down in concrete to the depth of nearly 20 feet."

The total pumping power is nominally 2,350 horses, and the engines would consume 44,000 tons of coal annually if in full operation. As an offset to this expense, however, it may be stated that it formerly cost £30,000 annually for flushing pent-up refuse into the river, and as much as £900 weekly during the Summer months for disinfectants alone. But by the new arrangement "the sewage is not only at once diluted by the large volume of the Thames at high water, but is also carried by the ebullition to a point in the river 26 miles below London Bridge, and its return within the metropolitan area by the following flood-tide is effectually prevented. A series of experiments has demonstrated that the delivery of sewage at high water into the river at any point is equivalent to its discharge at low water 12 miles lower down the river; therefore the construction of the 12 miles of sewer to Barking, so laid as to discharge there at high water, is virtually equal to taking the sewage to a distance of 38 miles from London."

We have given all the space we could spare to the foregoing meager outline of these gigantic works, because nothing can be of deeper interest to our own metropolis than to watch the success of this plan, prepared to initiate or improve upon it. London was always the best-drained city of Europe; but not content with her 1,300 miles of sewers, which emptied into the rivers, with far better reason than ours do into the rivers here, she has now boldly taken the continent mass delivered by these 1,300 miles of sewer, and by means of 82 miles of intercepting sewer, constructed at a cost of £4,000,000, will carry it bodily 14 miles away. Gravitation is to furnish what power it will, and where that stops the enormous engines at Abbey Mills and Crossness Point begin. And the conditions under which the sewage is to be delivered into the river should be particularly noticed. Instead of merely allowing the sewage to run into the river at any time and take its chance with the tide (as used to be the case in London and is now the case here), it is retained until high water and then emptied, not at the banks, but into the center of the Thames. The completion of one of the sewers south of the river, we are informed, has actually rendered a district hitherto damp and pestilential "as dry and healthy as any portion of the metropolis." At the present rate of sanitary advancement here, how will New-York, which just now seems likely to die of contractors, compare with London in point of mortality, now that the latter city has her drainage works completed? The horrible prominence which we have before shown belongs to New-York will doubtless become more marked.

The great London experiment is of interest to us because it is an attempt to do what New-York must positively set about doing ere long. In the same manner or some other. Sewage is not disposed of when it is once gotten out of sight under our feet; it must be removed from the city by some plan as simple, comprehensive and effectual as that by which the Croton water is brought in. The two do not differ widely in volume, and the removal of the one is just as imperative as the introduction of the other. The plan of which we have sketched an outline only contemplates the removal of the sewage of London, but other plans are in consideration for its utilization, and to that important branch of the subject we shall presently return.

The Express, commenting on the inflation of the Currency, says:
"But there is one thing, we can tell *THE TRIBUNE*, and that is, the People, the laboring People, especially, will not patiently submit to the Paper Dollar of the day. Their wages are falling, while food and clothes are rising. And the enormous incomes they read off in the journals, in the main, the creation of Paper but add to the discontent."
—Such language is at once idle and trifling.

Stomach versus Muscle.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, July 13, 1865.
A novel race will take place here to-morrow afternoon between a newly invented steam wagon and James H. Rensley, the celebrated American pedestrian, on the race-course at Bull's Head, one mile east of this city. The race is half a mile long. It is agreed that the wagon must clear the course twice to Rensley's once, or the man will be declared the winner. After this race is ended the wagon will be matched against a celebrated Dutchman County trotting horse, mile heats, best three in five.

lent. It either points to a repudiation of our National Debt, or it is used without sense or purpose. We could not obtain the funds where-with to put down the gigantic, desperate Rebellion without a resort to Paper Money; by that resort, we did maintain and save the Union, with slender and most reluctant help from *The Express*. The Rebellion is crushed; the Debt remains as its monument. If you are sorry the Debits were beaten, of course you hate the Debt and will insidiously seek to make it odious; if you rejoice over the National deliverance, you will neither grudge its cost, nor defame those who devised the ways or furnished the means of meeting it.

The way to Specie Payment is short and simple: Let the People invest all they can spare in the National Debt, thus relieving the Treasury, paying off the residue of our armies, and gradually appreciating our Currency by reducing the volume of Greenbacks. *The Express* has done very little toward securing this consummation. It chooses to stand off and grumble, threaten, and seek to diffuse alarm, dissatisfaction, and embarrassment. But the Nation is saved in spite of its persistent snarling.

NEW-YORK.

The Union State Convention meets at Trenton next Thursday; the Democratic a week or so later. The following are the names of those suggested on either side for Governor:

Union.
Marens Ward, Newark; Nehemiah Perry, Newark; Alex. G. Cattell, Camden; Jacob E. Wortendyke, J.C.; J. L. Stratton, Burlington; Theo. Raynor, Newark; Geo. T. Cobb, Morristown. Amos Robins, N. Brunswick.
—We will barely guess that Messrs. Cobb and Raynor will be the rival candidates presented to the People. Both were Douglas Democrats; but the former went last Fall for Lincoln; the latter for McClellan.

KENTUCKY.

Gen. T. T. Garrard has been induced to run against the Hon. Wm. H. Randall, as pro-Slavery candidate for Congress in the VIIIth District. He will find the way over its mountains a very hard road to travel.

The Louisville Journal has taken ground for Gen. Rousseau, in the Vth District. The *Advertiser* (Democratic) goes the same way, as well as the *Volkshblatt* (Republican), making, with *The Press*, four Louisville dailies in favor of Rousseau, and but one (*The Democrat*) for Malloy. Rousseau's prospect steadily brightens.

We print elsewhere to-day a letter from Mr. Alex. C. Twining, entitled "The Civil Status of Paroled Prisoners," to which we invite attention. The groundless assumptions embodied in that letter are mainly these:

1. That we have asserted or assumed that "the power to pardon" pertained to and had been exercised by Gen. Grant;
2. That there is ought in the obligation taken by the paroled Rebel soldiers "not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged," which qualifies the reciprocal stipulation on our side that those paroled soldiers are "not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole."
3. That what Mr. T. calls "the official decision of the Attorney-General of the United States" controverts our position, which is simply that the paroled persons are "not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole"—just that, and nothing more.

—But we have a very short method with Mr. Twining and all his abettors. He talks of two "proficients" who "both accept the purely military character of Gen. Grant's terms of surrender"—as if that were the point in dispute. Well, Mr. T., if those terms are "purely military," as you insist and we do not care to dispute, then, surely, military men ought to comprehend their proper force and effect. Now, then, we defy you to bring forward one single Major-General now in the Union service—barely one—who will back the opinion that the paroled Rebels may be arraigned, tried and punished for treason without a breach of faith on the part of our Government. And we back this challenge by a confident avowal that, if our Government ever does so treat them, Gen. Grant, Sherman, Canby, and others of our most illustrious commanders, will immediately resign their commissions. And this, we believe, some of them have already decidedly intimated. Would your "proficients" wish a prosecution pressed in defiance of such intimation?

A CONTRADICTION.—The family of Admiral DuPont desire to contradict the statement made without any authority, that he had left his prize money, to the amount of \$175,000, to a charitable institution in Washington. No such bequest was made, and the whole prize money received by him was something short of \$20,000.

Movements of Chief-Justice Chase.
BOSTON, Thursday, July 13, 1865.
Chief-Justice Chase, who is a graduate of Dartmouth College of the class of 1826, and is now the youngest member of its class, and who is on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Senator Savage of Rhode Island, will attend the commencement at Dartmouth, on the 18th, 19th and 20th insts. The fact that the Chief-Justice has just returned from a tour of observation through the Southern States, will add to the interest of his presence.

Discovery of Silver Mines—Great Excitement.
DENVER, Thursday, July 13, 1865.
Extensive and rich silver mines have recently been discovered 50 miles west of this city, at the foot of the Snowy Range. Hundreds of assays show from \$50 to \$300 per ton. The trace is great, extending from the mountains. Hundreds of people are out there and beyond the Snowy Range, on Snake River.

Another Railroad Strike—It is Partially Successful.
CHICAGO, Thursday, July 13, 1865.
The miners and railroad laborers in the Lake Superior region struck for higher wages yesterday. They took possession of the railroads, and allowed none but passenger trains to run. The demands of the strikers are acceded by the Marquette and Mining Railroad Company. The Louisiana Company refuse to yield. Considerable excitement prevails. A detachment of 50 soldiers left here this morning for the scene of disturbance.

Stomach versus Muscle.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, July 13, 1865.
A novel race will take place here to-morrow afternoon between a newly invented steam wagon and James H. Rensley, the celebrated American pedestrian, on the race-course at Bull's Head, one mile east of this city. The race is half a mile long. It is agreed that the wagon must clear the course twice to Rensley's once, or the man will be declared the winner. After this race is ended the wagon will be matched against a celebrated Dutchman County trotting horse, mile heats, best three in five.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 13, 1865.

REAPPOINTED.
D. T. Phillips, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, and Lawrence Weldon, U. S. District-Attorney for the same district, have been re-appointed by the Attorney-General to their respective offices, and left for Springfield to-day.

RESIGNED.
Assistant-Secretary Harrington of the Treasury to-day resigned his position, which was supplied by W. E. Chandler, esq.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Mr. J. F. Hartley assumes the position vacated by Mr. Chandler as Second Assistant Treasurer and Mr. William H. West, formerly Chief Civil War-Pension-Commissioner, enters upon his duties as Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department.

POINT LOOKOUT.

Point Lookout will hereafter cease to be of importance as a military post. All the officers' large-scale duty there are directed by an order from Headquarters Department of Washington, to proceed to their respective homes and thence report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. A company of the 24th Regiment U. S. Colored troops will take charge of the public property at this post.

OFFICERS' PAY.

The Paymaster-General has issued an order that all commissioned officers below the rank of Brigadier-General who are mustered out under existing orders dating since April 25th last, are now constructively entitled to three months' pay proper, except the following:

First, Those discharged on tender of resignation, whose papers do not state the discharge to be under General Orders Nos. 79 and 82, current series. Second, Those discharged under General Orders Nos. 79 and 82 must be direct from the War Department Adjutant-General's office in order to be re-enlisted. Third, Those mustered out at expiration of term of service. Fourth, Those officers of regular Army mustered out of volunteer commissions to return to their commands in Regulars. Fifth, Members of Boards of Examiners.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The present ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in relation to the basis on which wholesale dealers should estimate their license tax, contemplates that dealers may estimate the amount of their sales for the year to come on that for which license is taken, without reference to the exact sales of the former year of license, and that the amount of tax shall be determined by that estimate. If, at the close of the year, it shall appear in any case that the amount of actual sales has exceeded the estimate, a re-estimate will surely be made. The receipts from internal revenue, from the 1st to the 12th, inclusive of the present month, amount to \$9,500,000.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Measures have been determined upon with a view of putting speedily in operation the land machinery for the sale and disposal of the public lands in the States. As soon as the Registers and Assessors may be designated, they will be ordered, immediately to report at the Local Land-Office, which is to be located at a central point, and on or after special instructions they will be required to open office for the sale and disposal of public lands, according to the laws of Congress.

PUBLIC DEPOSITORY.

The Ocean National Bank of New-York City has been designated a depository of public money.

A BOARD DISSOLVED.

The Board for the examination of officers of the Subsistence Department, which has been in session in Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia since December last, has been dissolved.

VIRGINIA RAILROADS.

The Government is about to turn over to their respective companies the London and Hampshire and Washington and Alexandria Railroads.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Property to the amount of about \$5,000,000 will soon be sold by the Government, embracing engines and rolling stock of all kinds.

MOSBY.

The notorious guerrilla Mosby is duly installed as attorney-at-law in Culpeper, Va. His practice extends as far east as Warrenton.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

That portion of the State of Virginia lying between the Pamunkey and Potomac and bounded on the west by the Blue Ridge, has been designated a Military District and placed under the command of Brevet Major-General Charles Devens of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, whose headquarters will be at Fredericksburg.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 13, 1865.

THE HARRIS CASE.

Dr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Government Insane Asylum, was recalled to-day by the prosecution in the Mary Harris case. He had yesterday expressed the opinion that at certain periods, between the time that she was crossed in love and the killing of N. K. Burroughs, she was insane, and he now entered into explanations on that subject, repeating that the homicide was of insane violence. The Rev. Dr. Burroughs, brother of the deceased, was put on the stand, and testified positively that the letters inviting a meeting at an assignation house were not in his brother's hand-writing. Miss Harris had questioned him in Chicago about the authenticity of the letters, and during this interview the Doctor said: "Miss Harris, I ask you whether in the long time that my brother has been acquainted with you he has ever made anything distasteful to you that justifies you in entertaining such a suspicion of him?" to which she replied that he had not, and continued with considerable feeling to say that he had always been her truest and best friend, and had never said a word or done an act which was not of the highest honor. The trial will probably end this week.

PARSONS GRANTED.

President Johnson to-day granted pardons to about 125 persons, of which 75 were to Virginians on the recommendations of Gov. Pierpont.

Admiral Dahlgren Relieved from Command—Complimentary Letter from Secretary Welles.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 13, 1865.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Rear-Admiral Dahlgren in which he says:

"The termination of the Rebellion and the cessation of hostilities, rendered necessary the reduction of the South Atlantic Squadron, and its consolidation involved your detailment. In relieving you from a command which you have conducted with ability